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SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

APRIL • 1940

MAY 17 1940



PUBLISHED BY THE SIERRA CLUB • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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VOLUME XXV · NUMBER 2



APRIL · 1940

Published bimonthly by the Sierra Club, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco, California. Annual dues are \$4.00 (first year \$8.00), of which \$1.00 is for subscription to Sierra Club Bulletin. Entered as second-class matter at Post Office, San Francisco, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Contributions on subjects of interest to Sierra Club members are welcome, and should be sent to the Editorial Board. Deadline for the June number is May 15.

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Cover photograph. Yosemite—On the North Wall. By David R. Brower. Reprinted from *Sierra Club Bulletin*, Volume XXIII, Number 2.

Kings Canyon National Park Now a Reality

The signing by the President of the bill creating the Kings Canyon National Park is a cause for great rejoicing. It ends a battle of many years. There was very early thought of making a great national park out of this general region, but it was John Muir who gave the idea real vitality. He had visited the area in his early wanderings in the Sierra. With that uncanny sense which made him our foremost wilderness savior, he recognized its outstanding character, and advocated that it be included in a national park as early as 1890. He repeated this recommendation many times during his lifetime.

The Sierra Club has consistently urged the creation of this park. In 1906 it prepared a detailed report on the region. (*Sierra Club Bulletin*, Vol. VI, pp. 115-127, January, 1907.) When Stephen T. Mather became

Director of the National Park Service, one of his major objectives was to secure the passage of a bill in Congress which would accomplish this. With the able assistance of Congressman Arthur J. Elston, also one of our members, a bill was on several occasions brought to a point where it seemed highly probable that it would be passed. But on each occasion some last minute obstacle would arise which blocked it for that particular session. Then came opposition from the City of Los Angeles, which made water and power filings on all of the major streams in the area, and spent thousands of dollars in surveys. Approval of these filings was refused by the Federal Water Power Commission, which held that the San Joaquin Valley irrigationists had first claim on any such rights. With the gauntlet taken up by these irrigationists the situation looked hopeless. Secretary of the Interior Ickes had other ideas, however, and decided to urge upon Congress the creation of this great park, which his friend Stephen Mather had so actively fought for during his lifetime. The Secretary personally met with and satisfied the irrigationists that their problems could best be solved in other ways, and also promised to urge upon Congress the building of the Pine Flat reservoir to take care of their needs. Congressman B. W. Gearhart from Fresno County was enlisted to introduce the measure. Too much credit cannot be paid him for his fearless advocacy of the bill in the face of powerful local opposition and unsuccessful attempts to discredit his motives. It is doubtful if any one thing has been done in a long while which in the long run will redound to the greater advantage of Fresno County than calling the attention of the entire country to the scenic marvels included for permanent preservation in this outstanding park.

The Sierra Club's Part

The Board of Directors of the Sierra Club, recognizing that the time was ripe, put the whole force of the Club behind the project,

and called on its members and kindred organizations to assist. Thousands of finely illustrated pamphlets descriptive of the region were printed (not "hundreds of thousands," as a hostile Congressman charged on the floor of the House when the bill was called up for debate) giving the reasons for creating the park and answering objections. The Sierra Club can justly be proud of the part it played as the rallying point of the Western clubs and other advocates of the measure. The Club's prestige is enhanced immensely by the outcome. Great credit is due the American Planning and Civic Association and to Horace Albright, its president and former Director of the National Park Service, and to Miss Harlean James, resourceful and vigilant secretary of the Association; also to the Emergency Conservation Committee and Mrs. C. N. Edge, its chairman, to Mrs. Linnie Marsh Wolfe of the John Muir Association, and to Mrs. Edmund C. Brown. They gave most effective aid at critical times. It would be difficult if not impossible to single out and name other organizations and individuals who should receive credit, for their name is legion. Our own members responded nobly on the many occasions when SOS calls were sent out. Mrs. Wolfe wrote from Washington, D. C., "I have been told that final passage was precipitated by the flood of letters and telegrams that deluged the Senators. They appealed to Key Pittman to withdraw his opposition and let the bill go through."

There is one member of the Club who deserves special mention. In 1924, when the Sierra Club party was returning from its summer outing in Glacier National Park, Dr. George C. Thompson came to me as chairman of a committee to raise a fund testimonial to the successful management of the trip, and asked for suggestions as to what should be done with such contributions. I told him that no greater good could be accomplished than to create a fund to draw on for the "sinews of war" necessary to carry on a campaign to

bring about the creation of a national park embracing the Kings River area. My suggestion was adopted, and approximately \$1800 was raised in this manner. It was placed in a savings account, and, with accumulated interest, amounted to approximately \$2100 when this latest movement to create the park started. It is certain that, without this fund to draw on, the work of the Club would have been seriously handicapped, for it is doubtful if the directors would have felt justified in authorizing such a large expenditure from the treasury. As a result the regular funds of the Club were drawn on for only a comparatively few dollars, and the Club now owns the very fine color film of this new park region, taken last summer by David Brower and Richard Leonard, the cost being paid out of this special fund.

New Problems to Solve

The National Park Service will be confronted with some very serious problems in administering the new park area. The recently completed road into the South Fork Canyon will attract a flood of visitors, and criticism is bound to follow because it has not been possible to prepare adequate accommodations. Cedar Grove, and other areas within the reservoir site excluded from the new park, are now under Forest Service jurisdiction, and the road does not now extend into the park at any point. This is bound to cause confusion because of divided jurisdiction. However, we are certain that those of our members who visit the Canyon this year, whether with the annual Outing party or separately, will co-operate with Park and Forest representatives in every possible way to lighten their difficult tasks. It will take months and even years to iron out all the problems. We have good news in the fact that Dr. Harold C. Bryant, formerly of the University of California, and in charge of the National Park Nature Guide Service, has been selected to take over the Superintendent's

duties during the transition period, which will require careful and tactful handling.

Of course, we all regret the exclusion of Tehipite Valley and the Cedar Grove part of the South Fork Canyon from the new park, but the situation is far from hopeless. The creation of the great surrounding park will do more than anything else possibly could to convince the public of the desirability of eventually adding these areas. They are outstanding in impressiveness and scenic majesty, and when the thousands who visit this area recognize this fact, even local sentiment will realize that their greatest value lies in perpetual preservation as a part of the great park to which they naturally belong. The studied and mature reports of the Army and Recla-

mation services indicate that the asserted need for these reservoir sites can be satisfactorily supplied elsewhere in the Kings River watershed.

We wish to thank personally all the good friends of the Club who responded so generously to our repeated calls for aid during the progress of this legislation and I know that they will all share with us the realization that a good fight for the right has been won—that John Muir, in spirit at least, is rejoicing that the great work which he started is being carried on so effectively by the organization which meant so much to him during his lifetime.

W.M. E. COLBY,
Secretary of the Sierra Club

Yosemite in the Spring

Several consecutive years of successful Memorial Day weekend rock-climbing trips, and the two past Spring Outings to Yosemite over the same weekend, have definitely established the end of May as an ideal time, and Yosemite as the ideal place, for members of all the Club chapters to enjoy the mountains together. The streams are bankful—the waterfalls prove it, dogwood and azalea are abloom, oaks and meadows are vivid green, bears are out of hibernation. Camp 12 will again be base of operations. Walks, fauna and flora trips, rock-climbs, and major expeditions will start from here. There will be guided, off-trail trips for those who already know all there is to know about Yosemite

trails, but who are not yet mentally prepared to try, say, the Spires. Others, who may prefer to take their scenery the easy way, may try the bridle paths around the Valley floor, or may drive to the Big Trees, to Glacier Point, or along the new Tioga Road. Leaders of the trip have already arranged for perfect weather. It promises to be a grand outing for all who can come.

In common with the other outings, this trip is only for Club members and their families who place their reservations in time, in accordance with details supplied in the various chapter schedules.

OUTING COMMITTEE

Route Improved on Higher Cathedral Spire

Not until the tenth ascent of Yosemite's difficult Higher Cathedral Spire, accomplished April 21 by a party of seven Club rock-climbers, was any substantial variation made in the route established during the first ascent (see illustration). In 1934, Eichorn, Leonard, and Robinson reached the final

ledge (4) at sundown. Rather than to lose time by search for a better route, they placed twelve pitons in the first likely looking crack, used them for direct aid, and made the top. Subsequent parties were never as pressed for time—in fact, most parties have eaten lunch on top—but still they never investigated the



possibility of eliminating the "piton ladder."

On April 21 the regular route was followed to "Third Base"—just above "3" in the illustration. Here, instead of making the

"stomach traverse" to the south face, Fred Kelley and I found it possible to traverse across the top of the 1200-foot north face. This involved chinning oneself on an oak to ascend a short overhang, crawling on hands and knees across a narrow ledge approaching the exposed northeast corner of the summit block, then stepping carefully around this corner to the east face. Here a fine belay position permits an easy traverse around the southeast corner to a small alcove from which a chimney to the summit may be climbed without the protection of the rope. We arrived in this alcove to find the other five members of the party working on still another variation, halfway between the chimney and the piton ladder, which they had approached by a short descent and traverse east from the base of the piton pitch. This variation also eliminated direct aid on the summit block, but was slightly more difficult. With this successful precedent, subsequent parties may devote themselves to the elimination of direct aid on the two difficult pitches below.

DAVID R. BROWER

Clair Tappaan Lodge Season Successful

The Clair Tappaan Lodge had another "biggest season." Despite the poor weather conditions at the start, subsequent storms deposited plenty of snow around the Lodge and on the slopes above 7000 feet. Precipitation this year has been above normal, as has the temperature, so that between 4000 and 6500 feet elevation much of the precipitation was rain instead of the usual snow. This, and the promotional activities, new station, and better schedules of the Southern Pacific, the operation of the new Sugar Bowl Lodge and ski lift, and the increasing interest generally in winter sports, all contributed to the fact that the Norden-Sugar Bowl area was visited by a great many more skiers and snowballers than ever before.

Despite, rather than because of, these conditions, however, the Clair Tappaan Lodge has had so far this season the largest patronage of its history. For practically every weekend through January, February, and March the full capacity of 150 reservations were given out by the reservation clerk at the Ski Hui in Berkeley, although sometimes last-minute cancellations or unused reservations would leave a few bunks empty. During the weekdays the attendance averaged higher than the weekend patronage for the first season, five years ago. How quickly people have learned to take winter vacations!

Again this year Martin Brady was chef, making new friends for himself and the Club, and continuing to produce, with the

help of his ready volunteers, the tasty meals for which he is famous. Harold Dondero was again custodian, looking after the crowds with never-failing good nature, and running with quiet efficiency a plant that was increased 45% in floor area last year. Few persons other than those directly concerned with the management of the Lodge can realize the number and extent of the details that are unobtrusively cared for by the custodian. As an innovation this year, we had a hostess in residence at the Lodge continuously from the first of January to the first weekend in April. Looking after the interest of the women visitors, guiding them or cajoling them into keeping the women's quarters in the most orderly condition that we have yet had there, welcoming newcomers, and entertaining with her marimba (until weather got the better of the instrument) was popular Birnelyn Seymour, who did her work largely for the love of it, for her compensation from the Lodge Committee was far from corresponding to the services rendered.

The Leadership Committee, under Rolf Pundt's chairmanship, arranged for a leader to be on duty each weekend to organize and supervise the volunteer crews that do the numerous household chores, such as dish-washing, floor-sweeping, grocery hauling, potato peeling, snow clearing, and what not. Much credit is due this corps of leaders, all

of whom gave up much skiing time performing their duties. During the school vacation period, from before Christmas into the middle of January, the leadership was continuously in the able hands of Milton Hildebrand, assisted by George Gester. George let Milton do a good deal of it, by mutual agreement, so George, as the moving force behind the A.S.U.C. Lodge construction across the creek, could push the project to the stage of habitation. Finally the college boys and girls had their own washrooms to use.

The skiing has continued fine through April and the "slope-dopes" have been discovering virtues of spring skiing—fast slopes in mid-morning, sunny siestas in the heat of the day. With the scarcity of snow down South many of the Club's skiers there have come up to the Lodge to spend a few days or a week, enjoying the variety of ski terrain and lifts. What the hot sun may do in May to the remaining six feet of snow, we hesitate to predict.

After the Lodge Committee reports to the Board of Directors at their May meeting, we will know more of what work is planned for next summer. Finishing touches on the construction started last year, rearrangement of the women's washrooms, installation of a first-aid room, and a better entrance from the trail, are among the projects being considered.

LEWIS F. CLARK

About the Peter Grubb Ski Hut

San Francisco, California
April 25, 1940

DEAR PETER:

You have been with us in spirit, of course, but you may be interested in knowing how things have been going at the hut this season.

Over New Year's Kenny Adam and a party of nineteen, including a number of other friends of yours, had a grand time camping in the shelter for several days during the storm which left snow in the meadow and

rain at Norden. The above-normal precipitation since then has been all snow around the hut; in fact, there seems to have been practically twice as much snow in the meadow as we had at Norden. Touring conditions have been good and despite the lure of the Club's rope tow and the new Sugar Bowl ski lift there have been many visitors to the hut. This should please Einar Nilsson, who, you know, lamented our desultory touring record last year. Skiers of both sexes and a wide range

of ages have found their way over Boreal Ridge, up the long valley and across Castle Peak Pass to glide down the smooth approach to the hut beside the big pine. The copper-sheathed gable of the larger building beckons across the meadow even in the deepest snow, for the winds keep the south end clear; but the original shelter with its two huge logs for side walls has been completely buried in snow for well over a month, now.

In the course of the last seven weekends and intervening weeks seventy-five persons have signed the register at the hut—many of them just for the day, but almost a quarter of them to stay overnight. The stove that Franklin Bunker originally gave to the Tapaa Lodge and which was hauled over to the hut after the Lodge got a bigger range is still a good cooker, but it and the stove in the shelter are both needed to really warm up the place. We hope we can find a way to get some mattresses for next season; that would be quite an inducement to stay overnight.

The smooth, extensive slopes surrounding the meadow have provided finer skiing than we anticipated. Quite a number of persons have climbed Castle Peak, at least to the ridge, and some to the western summit, whose very top was accessible on skis. One can hardly guess the character of the ground terrain from the shape of the snow contours; gullies are deep drifted, and the skeleton rocks and

ledges are well covered, giving scarcely a hint of their location.

Like all mountains Castle Peak can be cold and severe. On one ascent in March our steel edges would hardly hold on the icy crust. The arctic wind penetrated our parkas, froze our cheeks, and almost blew us off the cornice overhanging the north face. Crystal clear, the panorama rewarded us, and the glorious run down was worth the struggle. This last weekend the whimsical weather was mild, with a soft caressing breeze. But the descent was just as exhilarating. Every one of our quintet shouted for joy as we swooped down the smooth, open slopes in fast tempo turns, dropping to the hut far below on the meadow's rim. A few minutes—too soon gone.

In the hut's cozy shelter we sniffed the welcome aroma of hot soup, and of sizzling steaks that Martin Brady had cut for us that morning. Many are the sociable dinners and tea parties that your smiling picture has looked upon. We have felt grateful to those who have made this hut possible; it has been a happy objective for many ski tourers this year. We hope that later on Club members will journey over from the Lodge, to enjoy in summer the hospitality of the hut and the beauties of the meadow and nearby peaks.

Sincerely,

LEWIS CLARK

Ski-Mountaineering Notes

The steadily increasing trend toward ski touring and mountaineering has been particularly noticeable during the past winter season's activity in the Sierra Club. Space is hardly available for complete recording of the ski-touring accomplished by members. The list of names of those who have toured to Peter Grubb Hut during the winter would alone fill several pages. This seems to be a proper place to include ski-mountaineering which has involved camping on snow. In or-

der that future notes on this sport may be more complete, it is hoped that those who participate will supply the Committee on Mountain Records with accounts of their ventures.

Ralston Peak. Rising to an elevation of 9300 feet on the border of some of California's finest ski terrain—Desolation Valley—this peak does not require a snow camp of those who would climb it. Nevertheless Raffi Bedayan, David R. Brower, Richard M.

Leonard, and Fritz Lippmann indulged in a snow camp after their ascent of February 24. Camping out is still essential for those wishing adequately to explore the timber-free slopes of Ralston and Pyramid Peak nearby. This is no inconvenience if packs are light. Those of the Ralston party, including overnight food and equipment, averaged twenty pounds.

Mount Lyell. During a sixty-mile cross-Sierra tour from Silver Lake to Badger Pass between March 13 and 17, Chester L. Errett, Howard Koster, and Robert Schenck made an attempt on Mount Lyell, where they were stopped 250 feet below the summit by lack of time and the insecurity of ski boots on rock. The objective of the trip was eminently successful, however, and the party made what is doubtless the first winter crossing of the Sierra in this region. Snow camps were made just north of Donohue Pass, at 11,000 feet on the Lyell Fork of the Merced, and near Bunnell Point.

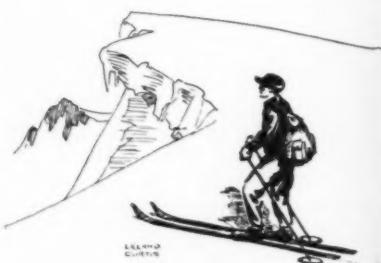
North Palisade. After two previous attempts, in 1938 and 1939, North Palisade was finally climbed in winter on March 18. Raffi Bedayan, David R. Brower, Fred Kelley, and Fritz Lippmann established two snow camps in the process of doing so—one at 10,000 feet near First Lake; the second, in which two nights were spent, at 12,500 feet on the lower end of Palisade Glacier. The ascent was made via the U-Notch and the open chimney on the north wall of the notch, from the top of which the ridge to the summit was followed. A light snow fell throughout the ascent, but the weather was otherwise quite mild, the lowest temperature recorded in camp being 10° F. The party was divided by a touch of mountain sickness, so that only Brower and Kelley made the final climb. All of the skiers found tricountainaled ski boots invaluable—for skiing, snow, ice, or rock-climbing.

Horse Ridge. March 23 and 24 found Lewis Clark, Ranger Frank Givens, Rolf

Pundt, and Bestor Robinson touring in the vicinity of Ostrander Lake and Horse Ridge, southeast of Badger Pass in Yosemite National Park. Their object was investigation of ski terrain and shelter possibilities of the region, with a view toward encouraging the winter use of the fine slopes.

Snow Pass. Continuing the exploration of the ski terrain of the Yosemite High Sierra, and adding to this objective a quest for a skiable cross-Sierra route, Bestor Robinson, Ranger Frank Givens, Einar Nilsson, Charles Proctor, Rolf Pundt, and Otto Steiner traveled beyond Ostrander Lake between April 15 and 19. Their route led up to the headwaters of Ottoway Creek, across Snow Pass, between Merced and Ottoway peaks, a short distance up the Lyell Fork of the Merced, and back down the Merced River past Washburn and Merced lakes to Yosemite Valley. Snow camps were made on Buena Vista Creek, and below Edna Lake on Merced Peak Fork. A third night was spent in the Merced Lake Ranger Station. Fine skiing was found below Buena Vista Crest and during the crossing of the Clark Range, while the trip down from the Ranger Station was more walking than skiing—a demonstration of the value of the newly discovered ski route.

Foerster Peak. Climbed April 18 by Otto Steiner during the Snow Pass trip, while others in the party were investigating the possibility of a pass across the Sierra Crest immediately south of Mount Lyell.



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Kearsarge Pass. Led by Chester L. Errett, a party of thirteen attempted to cross Kearsarge Pass on March 30. Climbing for seven hours in a storm during which a foot of snow fell, they set up their four tents at an elevation of 10,500 feet. Hopes to ascend any farther were speedily dissipated when it was discovered next morning that two feet of

powder snow had fallen on the tents, and on the well-crusted slopes along the route. Wisely avoiding the newly created avalanche danger, the skiers descended to Onion Valley. This, and similar past trips by southern California skiers to the east side of the Sierra, indicate the possibilities of organized ski tours.

An Avalanche on Mount Shasta

March 19 newspapers carried accounts of an enormous avalanche on Mount Shasta, which cut a swath two miles long and from 100 to 200 yards wide, passing near the Sierra Club's Shasta Alpine Lodge at Horse Camp. Further details of the slide are revealed in a letter from Shasta National Forest Supervisor M. H. Davis, in response to a query from Morgan Harris, formerly custodian at the lodge:

"Our information concerning this slide or avalanche is rather meager as to the exact time of occurrence or what caused it. The best estimate we can get was that it occurred about February 20 and from the appearance of the piled up snow it would seem that there were two slides, one which started below Thumb Rock and went in a westerly course and then swung to the northwest, and another starting from under the Red Banks and going more due west. There are two large masses of snow, separated by quite a little distance, and the path of the one that went due west is the more recent.

"The opinion of some of the people who have seen this slide is that early this winter the first snowfall was wet and heavy and later froze into a very solid and compact sheet of icy snow. Later a very heavy

fall of dry powder snow six to eight feet deep fell on this snow blanket and this fall of snow was later topped by a layer of wetter snow, forming a heavy blanket on top of the dry snow. It is very possible that falling rocks and debris from either the Red Banks or from the vicinity of Thumb Rock supplied the vibration or jar necessary to start this top layer of heavy snow moving, with the under cushion of dry snow acting as a skidding agent on the bottom layer of frozen snow.

"The main slide was south of the low ridge which in turn is south of the Rest House. Recent storms have added several more feet of snow to the pack on Mt. Shasta, but from reports that are available, this last fall of snow is rather wet and heavy and, in the opinion of those with whom we have discussed these slides, there is very little danger of any more avalanches."

The letter is printed here as a warning to those who might plan to ski in this region in the future. There is ample evidence that the recent avalanche, although of huge proportions, is not the first to have occurred in the same ravine. This should serve to emphasize the importance of a thorough knowledge of snowcraft on the part of those wishing to ski on California's lofty snow peak.

A Note on Falling

The ascent of Shiprock, although not providing, as suggested, the mountaineering debut of expansion bolts, has at least brought the use of the adjuncts of rock-engineering into prominence. Shiprock provided no actual tests of the expansion bolts; they were inserted only for safety, but were not called upon. No one fell. On a recent local climb at St. Helena Palisades, however, justification

of the use of an expansion bolt was provided in a fall that might easily have proved disastrous in the absence of such protection. Climbing on unsound, high-angle breccia cliff, too massive for pitons and about seventy feet high, Thomas Rixon placed a bolt for safety, snapped rope and carabiner into it, proceeded until he was six feet above it. His lead was severe enough to produce excessive

fatigue, and he was unable to recover his balance after a small hold had broken. Eighteen feet below, his fall was expertly stopped by Fritz Lippmann, who was belaying from a chimney some thirty feet from the bolt. It is easy to imagine that injuries to Rixon would far have exceeded the two slight scratches which he suffered, had there been no expansion bolt, nor thorough training in its proper use. In this instance a piton could not have been used, yet the use of a simple expansion bolt had assured the safety of further progress.

The expansion bolt is out, now, having

been easily removed by Rixon after his fall, perhaps to be kept as a souvenir of it. Sole evidence of this bit of protection—a small hole half an inch in diameter, two inches deep—is well apt to elude even the most meticulous scrutiny of the cliff. Those who dislike even this microscopic disfigurement of native rock should remember two things: that such holes, requiring about half an hour drilling each, are not apt to become ubiquitous; that without such a hole neither Rixon nor Lippmann would have been climbing on the Higher Cathedral Spire the following week.

New Mother Lode Chapter Active

In the fall of 1939, organized activities were started by a group of Sierra Club members living in the neighborhood of Sacramento and Stockton. A petition was presented to the Board of Directors, and the formation of the Mother Lode Chapter was authorized by the Board at the December meeting. On January 11, an organization meeting was held in Sacramento at which by-laws were adopted and the following officers elected: Chairman, Charlotte E. Mauk; Secretary, Frederick B. Holmes; Vice-chairman, E. A. Abeel; Treasurer, Hynton Sharman; Executive Committee members, Rita Canessa, Thomas H. Jukes, Margaret Mix. The Chapter includes the following counties: Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba.

During its first six months, the chapter has held 13 trips, including several local walks in the Sierra foothills; a bird study expedi-

tion in the Marysville Buttes; an exploration trip in Amador county; and trips to the Clair Tappaan Lodge. Many of the members are enthusiastic skiers, and Norden is only two hours' drive from Sacramento, so that in recent weeks activities have been centered on skiing. Four public evening meetings have been held at which motion pictures were shown. A ski-mountaineering program was presented at the Sacramento Junior Chamber of Commerce Ski School on February 7.

The chapter has a membership of about 100, and is still growing. The unusual beauty and variety of the scenery in the area will make it possible to schedule many interesting outings. Visitors from other chapters are always welcome. Copies of the schedule may be obtained from E. A. Abeel, 1641 39th Street, Sacramento.

THOMAS H. JUKES

Park Service Adopts New Mountaineering, Skiing Policies

Of special interest to those who would ski and climb in the national parks are the policies pertaining to these activities, recently

formulated by Park Service officials, and now in effect throughout the national park system. The policies incorporate the results of pro-

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longed correspondence and consultation between the Park Service and the Sierra Club, in which Directors Joel Hildebrand, Richard M. Leonard, Bestor Robinson, and Walter Starr have been particularly active. In essence the policies provide: (a) for mountaineering—that voluntary registration of those wishing to undertake hazardous ventures be encouraged, but that no climbs be prohibited;

(b) for skiing—that ski centers be developed for the benefit of participants, but not to the detriment of scenic values, and that huts and trails be developed adequately to accommodate ski touring.

The memoranda from Director Arno B. Cammerer to the Washington Office and all Field Offices are available in the Club office.

Wilderness Protection Increased by Forest Service

Provision that no Wilderness nor Wild Area within the jurisdiction of the Forest Service may be modified without a ninety-day public notice, and a public hearing upon demand, has been incorporated in the new regulations for establishing boundaries of these areas. Thus is enhanced the permanent protection of wilderness country, modification of which is continually threatened, for one purpose or another, by various pressure groups. It has been pointed out that keeping a region wild works no permanent harm. Inherent values of the region are protected until such time as need for development is proven. Permitting modification without due deliberation is, on the other hand, often apt to result in unnecessary and irreparable damage to the rapidly vanishing wilderness. Although the new regulations express the will of a department head, and cannot provide the protection of an Act of Congress, conservationists consider this a valuable step in the right direction.

The new regulations, in the formulation of which the Club has taken an active part, are as follows:

Wilderness Areas

Upon recommendation of the Chief, Forest Service, national forest lands in single tracts of not less than 100,000 acres may be designated by the Secretary as "wilderness areas," within which there shall be no roads or other provision for motorized trans-

portation, no commercial timber cutting, and no occupancy under special use permit for hotels, stores, resorts, summer homes, organization camps, hunting and fishing lodges, or similar uses; provided, however, that where roads are necessary for ingress or egress to private property these may be allowed under appropriate conditions determined by the forest supervisor, and the boundary of the wilderness area shall thereupon be modified to exclude the portion affected by the road.

Grazing of domestic livestock, development of water storage projects which do not involve road construction, and improvements necessary for fire protection may be permitted subject to such restrictions as the Chief deems desirable. Within such designated wildernesses, the landing of airplanes on national forest land or water and the use of motor boats on national forest waters are prohibited, except where such use has already become well established or for administrative needs and emergencies.

Wilderness areas will not be modified or eliminated except by order of the Secretary. Notice of every proposed establishment, modification, or elimination will be published or publicly posted by the Forest Service for a period of at least 90 days prior to the approval of the contemplated order and if there is any demand for a public hearing, the regional forester shall hold such hearing and make full report thereon to the Chief of the Forest Service, who will submit it with his recommendations to the Secretary.

Wild Areas

Suitable areas of national forest land in single tracts of less than 100,000 acres but not less than 5,000 acres may be designated by the Chief, Forest Service, as "wild areas," which shall be administered in the same manner as wilderness areas, with the same restrictions upon their use. The procedure for establishment, modification, or elimination of wild areas shall be as for wilderness areas, except that final action in each case will be by the Chief.

Secretary's Report on Membership for the Year 1939

During the calendar year 1939 there were 1,140 new members admitted to membership in the Sierra Club and 17 former members were reinstated upon payment of back dues; however, 397 members were dropped from the list on January 31, 1939, because of non-payment of dues, 102 resigned, and there were 16 deaths during the year, totaling 515. The total membership on December 31,

1939, was therefore 4,246 as compared with 3,604 a year before, an increase of 642. The 4,246 members were distributed as follows: Southern California Chapter, 1,537; San Francisco Bay Chapter, 2,082; Riverside Chapter, 75; Loma Prieta Chapter, 212; Mother Lode Chapter, 105; general 236.

W. M. E. COLBY, *Secretary*

Treasurer's Report, Year Ended December 31, 1939

To the Directors of the Sierra Club:

The following report on the finances of the Sierra Club for the year ended December 31, 1939, is respectfully submitted.

WALTER L. HUBER, *Treasurer*

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Receipts:

Dues from regular members	\$ 9,129.00
Dues from new members	4,154.00
Dues from junior members	520.00
Dues at special rates	36.00
Dues for former years	706.00
Dues paid in advance	22.00
 Total dues received	 \$14,567.00
 Income from Endowment Fund	 \$ 628.87
Interest on General Fund savings account	16.15
Interest on loan to Clair Tappaan Lodge	60.00
Sale of publications	129.19
 Total miscellaneous receipts	 \$34.21
 Total received	 \$15,401.21

Disbursements:

General Administration:

Rent—1050 Mills Tower and storeroom	\$ 1,230.00
Salaries	2,093.70
Office expense—printing, postage, telephone	704.15
Office equipment	197.77
Elections and directors' meetings	412.70
 Total	 \$ 4,638.32

Sierra Club Bulletin:

Magazine number (June, 1939)	\$ 3,733.18
Bimonthly numbers (five)	1,115.73
Reprints	139.07
Total	4,987.98

Chapters:

Southern California	\$ 1,238.50
San Francisco Bay	1,152.56
Riverside	64.25
Loma Prieta	162.50
Total	2,617.81

Contributions:

Lodge Current Fund	\$ 453.33
Keller Peak Ski Hut	250.00
Clair Tappaan Lodge	250.00
Total	953.33

Miscellaneous:

Due to other organizations, taxes, library, room, committees, Mugelnoos, Yodeler, insurance, and sundry other expenses	521.10
Total disbursed	\$13,718.54

LODGE CURRENT FUND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Receipts:

From General Fund	\$ 453.33
Income from Memorial Lodge and Gillett funds	165.76
Contributions for Shasta Lodge:	
M. Hall McAllister	\$100.00
McCloud River Lumber Company	25.00
Parsons Lodge	125.00
Donations and fees at Parsons Lodge	30.41
Total received	\$ 774.50

Disbursements:

Shasta Lodge	\$ 285.45
LeConte Lodge	161.64
Parsons Lodge	296.08
Total disbursed	\$ 743.17

NATIONAL PARKS FUND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Receipts:

Contributions	\$ 149.00
Interest on savings account	18.83
Total received	\$ 167.83

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Secretary

39
December 31,
Treasurer

\$14,567.00
834.21
\$15,401.21

\$ 4,638.32

Disbursements:

For Kings Canyon National Park project	<u>\$ 1,996.25</u>
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CHANGE IN ENDOWMENT FUND*Increase:*

Sixty-five life memberships	<u>\$ 3,250.00</u>
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SUMMARY OF FUND ACCOUNTS*Current Funds:*

	Dec. 31, 1938	Increase	Decrease	Dec. 31, 1939
General	\$ 3,303.92	\$15,401.21	\$13,718.54	\$ 4,986.59
Lodge Current	31.33*	774.50	743.17	-----
National Parks	2,123.41	167.83	1,996.25	294.99
Alfred P. Redington	500.00	-----	-----	500.00
Total Current	<u>\$ 5,896.00</u>	<u>\$16,343.54</u>	<u>\$16,457.96</u>	<u>\$ 5,781.58</u>

Permanent Funds:

Endowment	\$23,085.59	\$ 3,250.00	\$ -----	\$26,335.59
Memorial Lodge	5,073.98	-----	-----	5,073.98
Robert S. Gillett	1,000.00	-----	-----	1,000.00
Total Permanent	<u>\$29,159.57</u>	<u>\$ 3,250.00</u>	<u>\$ -----</u>	<u>\$32,409.57</u>
Total	<u><u>\$35,055.57</u></u>	<u><u>\$19,593.54</u></u>	<u><u>\$16,457.96</u></u>	<u><u>\$38,191.15</u></u>

*Deficit.

CURRENT FUND ASSETS—DECEMBER 31, 1939*General Fund:*

Cash on hand and in banks	\$ 2,920.87
Coupons for deposit	45.00
Due from Clair Tappaan Lodge	2,000.00
Due from Memorial Lodge Fund	20.72
	\$ 4,986.59

National Parks Fund:

Cash in savings bank	294.99
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Alfred P. Redington Fund:

Cash in savings bank	500.00
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Total Current Fund assets	<u>\$ 5,781.58</u>
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PERMANENT FUND ASSETS—DECEMBER 31, 1939*Endowment Fund:*

United States Government bonds	\$ 7,000.00
City and County of San Francisco bonds	2,000.00
Corporation bonds	2,000.00
Total bonds (par value)	\$11,000.00

Loomis-Sayles Second Fund	3,875.00
Stock (appraised value)	130.00
Bond premiums unamortized	62.54
Cash in savings bank	11,268.05
	\$26,335.59

Memorial Lodge Fund:

United States Government bond	\$ 1,000.00
City and County of San Francisco bonds	2,000.00
Total bonds (par value)	\$ 3,000.00
Lehman Corporation stock	1,943.53
Bond premiums unamortized	151.17
Total	\$ 5,094.70
Due to General Fund	20.72
	5,073.98

Robert S. Gillett Fund:

United States Government bond	1,000.00
Total Permanent Fund assets	\$32,409.57

\$ 1,996.21\$ 3,250.00

Dec. 31, 1939

\$ 4,986.59

294.99

500.00

\$ 5,781.58

\$26,335.59

5,073.98

1,000.00

\$32,409.57\$38,191.15\$ 4,986.59

294.99

500.00

\$ 5,781.58

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